AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0030] of the Substitute Specification filed on October 19, 2004 as follows:

Figs. 7 to 9 are sectional views of a groove formed in the slide portion of a susceptor; ~~and~~

Please amend paragraph [0031] of the Substitute Specification filed on October 19, 2004 as follows:

Figs. 10A to 10C are sectional views showing that film-forming material collects in the groove when the glass substrate is slid on a susceptor and a loading position of the substrate at an inclined angle; and~~.~~

Please add the following paragraph after paragraph [0031] and before the section heading "DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT" in the Substitute Specification filed on October 19, 2004 as follows:

Figs. 11A to 11C illustrate an exemplary process for loading and unloading the glass substrate into the processing chamber using the robot arm.

Please amend paragraph [0034] of the Substitute Specification filed on October 19, 2004 as follows:

The glass substrate 34 is transferred into the process chamber 32 by the robot arm 35 and placed on the surface of the susceptor 30. Fig. 11A, illustrates a side view of the transferring process. It is noted above that as the glass substrate is enlarged, a bend of the substrate occurs and can become severe. This is illustrated in Fig. 11A where an end portion of the glass substrate 34 bends down to form an angle of about 85 degrees from the vertical due to the enlargement of the substrate 34. ~~The~~ Referring back to Fig. 5, the susceptor 30 is used as a lower electrode for applying heat to the glass substrate 34. Quartz is used as the material of the susceptor 30 because quartz is easy to obtain. The lift pins 36 support the glass substrate 34 which is transferred by the robot arm 35 and positioned on the susceptor 30. At least two lift pins 36 are utilized for engaging or penetrating a side of the susceptor 30.

Please amend paragraph [0038] of the Substitute Specification filed on October 19, 2004 as follows:

Also, the glass substrate 34 is placed on the susceptor 30 inclined at about 85 degrees as illustrated in Fig. 11B. Again, the inclination of the glass substrate 34 is due to the bending that occurs as the substrate becomes large.

Here, the edge of the glass substrate 34 touches the edge of the slide portion 42 of the susceptor 30. As a result, because of the contact between the surface of the susceptor 30 and the leading edge of the glass substrate 34 during sliding, the film-forming material is collected at the slide portion 42 of susceptor 30.

Please amend paragraph [0043] of the Substitute Specification filed on October 19, 2004 as follows:

Figures ~~10a to 10c~~ 10A to 10C are sectional views taken along line B-B' of Fig. 5, and represent, in steps, the occurrence of the film-forming material 45 at the groove 44, which takes place by the contact between the leading edge of glass substrate 34 and the slide portion 42 of the susceptor 30.

Please amend paragraph [0044] of the Substitute Specification filed on October 19, 2004 as follows:

When the glass substrate 34 is slid on the slide portion 42 of the susceptor 30, the film-forming material 45, which accumulates by the scraping of the glass substrate 34 on the susceptor 30 (see Fig. 11B), collects in the inside of the groove 44 (see Figs. 10A, 10B, 10C and 11C) so that the film-forming material 45 does not interfere the glass substrate 34 during subsequent slidings. As illustrated in Fig. 11C, the glass substrate 34 is loaded onto the susceptor 30 (the robot arm 35, which includes the robot arm

blade 35A, may be removed). The film-forming material from the surface of the susceptor 30 is filled into the groove 44. Accordingly, the gathered film-forming material 45 does not affect the glass substrate 34.